ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS.

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION,

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

VOL. III. MAY, 1892. No. 5.

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Our illustration this month represents three species of *Papilio* which are visitors to our fauna, and for which collectors should be on the lookout. *Papilio polydamas* has been found on the Indian River, Florida, and *P. sinon* has also been found in southern Florida. *P. mylotes* is said to have been taken in southern California. *Polydamas* and *sinon* are West Indian species, and the home of *mylotes* is in Central America. The ♂ *mylotes* is of a rich black, and the spots on the superior wings are bright green; those on the inferiors are carmine. The spots on the superiors of the ♀ are cream color, and those on the inferiors of a lighter shade of carmine than in the ♂. *P. polydamas* is dark bottle-green, with light green spots on inferiors, and the spots on the superiors are cream color with a tinge of green. The negative was kindly made for the NEWS by Dr. Benjamin Sharp of the Academy.—ED.

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TWO NEW AND REMARKABLE OPHIONIDS.

By WM. H. ASHMEAD.

In 1868, Dr. Arnold Förster, of Aachen, published a remarkable work entitled, "Synopsis der Familien und Gattungen der Ichneumonen," in which no less than 36 families and 522 genera were recognized.

The work evidently took years of patient labor and research, and it has been too long neglected by European and American writers on these insects, as it contains excellent tables and hints and ideas on the classification of this difficult group, which, if worked out thoroughly, would undoubtedly aid materially in advancing a systematic knowledge of these insects. In separating the Ichneumons into so many families and genera, Förster probably went to the extreme, and this may account for the little value placed on the work by his contemporaries, but from the little study I have as yet given to his work, I am fully convinced that many of his so-called families will hold good, with some modification, as Tribes, in the sense of LeConte and Horn.

His family 20th, or the Mesochoroidæ for instance, will form a natural tribe, Mesochorini, in the subfamily Ophioninæ, distinguished by the large, rhomboidal areolet, and by the two prominent projecting anal styles in the males.

I have been led to these views by a somewhat careful study of some of the families characterized in his work, and by the discovery of two remarkable male insects that for a long time baffled me in placing—one in the National Museum and the other in my own collection—but which I find, with the aid of Förster's tables, belong to two new genera briefly characterized in his work.

In describing these two insects I have deemed it advisable to give below not only a table of the genera of this tribe, but a full generic description of these two imperfectly known genera, so that other students may easily recognize them.

Tribe MESOCHORINI.

Table of Genera.

Vertex narrowed, lateral ocelli close to the margin of the eye; claws pectinate . . . . . . G. 1. **Plesiophthalmus** Förster.
Vertex not narrowed, lateral ocelli distant from the margin of the eye.
  Claws pectinate; first abdominal segment with lateral carinæ extending backward from the spiracles; transverse median nervure in hind wing broken . . . . . . G. 2. **Astiphromma** Förster.
  Claws simple; first abdominal segment without lateral carinæ; transverse median nervure in hind wing not broken.
G. 3. **Mesochorus** Grav.

Plesiophthalmus Förster.—Head transverse, not wider than the thorax across the wings, antero-posteriorly thin; the frons foveated; clypeus not separated; ocelli large, prominent, the laterals close to the eye margin;

eyes large, narrowed oblong, reaching almost to the base of the mandibles, sinuated within opposite the base of the antennæ; mandibles oblong, bidentate at tip; maxillary palpi long, 5-jointed, the second joint swollen two-thirds the length of the third, the following joints slender, cylindrical, the third and fifth about equal in length, the fourth a little longer; labial palpi 4-jointed; metathorax completely areolated, with linear spiracles; areolet in front wing large, rhomboidal, subpetiolate; the second and third discoidal cells about equal in length, the second abscissa of the cubital nervure strongly curved upwards; transverse median nervure in hind wing broken below the middle; tibial spurs 1, 2, 2, large, those on the middle and hind tibiæ subequal; claws strongly pectinate.

P. paniscoides sp. nov. ♂.—Length 13 mm. Pale yellow ferruginous, polished, impunctured; the head above the insertion of the antennæ and the cheeks, the last two abdominal segments and the two long anal styles black; antennæ as long as the body, slender, tapering and involuted at tips, pale at base, but becoming fuscous toward tips; the first flagellar joint is the longest, the following subequal. Thorax very slightly trilobed anteriorly, but the parapsidal furrows not distinctly impressed; scutellum convex, connected with a mesonotal ridge or carina at the sides, but with a transverse fovea at base; metathorax smooth, but distinctly areolated. Legs very long and slender. Wings clear hyaline, iridescent, the stigma and venation pale yellowish; the stigma is lanceolate, with the radius springing from a little before the middle. Abdomen slender, subclavate, subcompressed beneath at tip, twice the length of the thorax; petiole long, slender or subclavate, the spiracles situated at the middle; second segment a little shorter than the petiole; third, two-thirds the length of the second; the following segments subequal.

Hab.—Massachusetts. Type in coll. Ashmead.

Described from a single specimen received from Mr. Samuel Henshaw, and labeled as having been collected by "Bowditch."

Astiphromma Förster.—Head very broadly transverse, the frons deeply impressed, the clypeus not separated; ocelli large, close together in a triangle, the laterals their width from the eye margin; eyes large, oblong-oval, extending to the base of the mandibles; mandibles stout, bidentate at tips; maxillary palpi very long, 5-jointed, the second joint clavate, the third the longest joint, the following subequal; labial palpi 4-jointed, the second joint the shortest and stoutest, the last the longest; metathorax with a median and a posterior area; areolet of wings large, subsessile, rhomboidal; the second and third discoidal cells equal in length; the second abscissa of the discoidal nervure strongly curved upwards and not broken by a "stump of a vein" at the middle; tibial spurs 1, 2, 2, large and equal; claws pectinate.

A. pectoralis sp. nov. ♂.—Length 7 mm. Black, shining, impunctured; scape and pedicel beneath, the face and mandibles, except the teeth, yellow; palpi and tegulæ white, prothorax and meso- and meta-pleuræ pale ferruginous. Legs pale ferruginous, the anterior and middle coxæ and trochanters luteous or white; posterior legs more or less distinctly red, the apex of the tibiæ, spurs, and tips of the tarsal joints, fuscous or black. Abdomen black, the extreme apical edge of the second and third segments white; ventral segments 2 to 4 pale ferruginous, the extreme apical edges of the following segments whitish; spiracles of first segment small, round, placed at the middle; the two anal styles a little longer than the second tarsal joint, black. Wings hyaline iridescent; the stigma large, subtriangular, brown, the other nervures paler brown.

Hab.—Texas. Type in National Museum.

Described from a single specimen in the National Museum, donated by Dr. C. V. Riley.

Studies in North American Membracidæ.—I.

By F. W. Goding, M.D., Rutland, Ill.

STICTOCEPHALA Stal.

Stictocephala gillettei n. sp. ♀.—Convex in front; on each side a lateral carina posteriorly, uniting far back of middle; superior surface of prothorax nearly flat; apex extends almost to tip of tegmina, very slender, strongly curved downward and triquetrous; along posterior half of carina is an impressed line. Head reticulate with yellow, apex hairy; a semicircular line with termini each side of apex; just above eyes on prothorax a scar; ocelli equidistant from each other and the eyes. Prothorax very coarsely punctured, grass-green; tegmina glassy-green, second and third apical cells subequal, fourth nearly as long as the two; all of tegmina more or less punctured, base coriaceous. Chest brownish green, hairy; femora green, covered with coarse hairs; tibiæ light brown, tarsi light brown, tips black. Abdomen green, ovipositor fuscous. Length 7 mm.

Hab.—Colorado. Described from one ♀ presented by Prof. C. P. Gillette, in whose honor this beautiful species is named. It may be readily separated from its congeners by the depressed, extended form, lateral carinæ extending nearly to apex; no semicircular lateral impressions, and long, very slender, strongly curved downward apex, and deep grass-green color.

TELAMONA Fitch.

Telamona rileyi n. sp.—Similar in size and form to *coquilletti* God'g; the markings are less prominent, lateral horns much less produced.

♂.—Greenish yellow, marked with ferruginous lines, punctured. Head greenish yellow, lightly punctured. Prothorax yellowish green, mottled with ferruginous, and a number of ferruginous, longitudinal, elevated